

# A REMEDY FOR PANICS:

AID IN THE EXCHANGES TO OUR  
FOREIGN MERCHANTS;

## A NEW TRADE FOR MILLIONS,

PROFITABLE WITHOUT RISK;

OR,

## CHEESE PARINGS AND CANDLE ENDS

EXCHANGED FOR

ENTIRE CHEESES AND WHOLE POUNDS OF CANDLES

EXTRACTS FROM THE

MINT RETURNS FOR 1843 AND 1845.

SECOND PETITION TO THE HONOURABLE COMMONS, SIGNED BY OUR LATE  
MAYOR AND 15 MERCHANTS, PROFESSIONAL MEN, TRADERS, &c.

THIRD PETITION TO PARLIAMENT, SIGNED BY A MAGISTRATE, AND THE  
MAYOR OF 1844 AND 15 MERCHANTS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN,  
PRAYING FOR EXAMINATION.

## A REMEDY FOR ASSASSINATION IN IRELAND.

A JUST PROTECTION TO LAND.

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"OWE NO MAN ANY THING?"

SILVERTHELESS THE CURRENCY BILL OF 1819 AND 1844 COMPELS ALMOST  
ALL MEN TO OWE MOST MEN SOMETHING.

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## BY EDMUND TAUNTON.

An Old Foreign Merchant: f 1807.

**Birmingham :**

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1846.

# A REMEDY FOR PANICS, AND A NEW TRADE FOR MILLIONS.

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ENGLISHMEN,

I beg leave to congratulate our GRACIOUS NOBLE QUEEN,—the Nation,—Sir Robert Peel and Ministry, and Messrs. Cobden and Bright, on the present national acknowledgment of *sacred principle*,—a *principle* that has confessed that a sufficiency of food for the people is *paramount* to every other interest; and all the quibblers on this subject may quibble till doomsday, until they can prove that *potatoes* are as safe a food to rely upon as corn: they only add to the renown of our GRACIOUS and GLORIOUS QUEEN, and prove that the Government have done their duty to the people, and that the late Mr. Cobbett's opinion of potatoes, was, on the whole, correct, and the nation is not to run the risk of revolution to enrich a few over-rich individuals.

*Upon principle also*, a sufficiency of money must be provided for the nation, as it is *unjust* that 35 millions of gold should tyrannize over England and her Colonies, with a capital of £800,000,000,000. Eight Hundred Thousand Millions of property,—giving *only* £1. of gold for twenty-three thousands of property, and the twelfth part of a mite for one pound of property.

It is my belief that if Sir Robert had not been hampered by the currency bill of 1819, we should have had now a free trade in corn, but there was a deep pit before his eyes he could not avoid falling into; if there had been an immediate repeal, though I think there have been *heavy balances* due abroad to our merchants who have taken the same in corn, consequently, who will not take our gold for it out of our country, which will ease the money markets somewhat.

Every experienced gardener that plucks the fruit of his trees, cultivates well the roots and branches. Our government takes from us in the general and local taxes, at least 70 millions yearly. The government expects a regular payment of their taxes—they pluck the fruits and should care for the roots. Therefore, in *equity*, the people have a right to expect a *regular internal circulation*, upon which depends their power of paying these taxes, and which, *based upon our amount* of taxes of £70 millions, would destroy the *humbug excuse* of more or less gold restricting and expanding our circulation at caprice. The tax gatherers take no such excuses for non-payment, neither should the people. Much gold or little gold, the taxes are paid; therefore, much gold or little gold, the people are entitled to their steady internal circulation of £70. millions of a national paper.

Again, £70. millions of taxes are paid yearly, and Sir Robert Peel gives us £35. millions of gold to pay them and create it!!! If an account was kept of the exact quantity of gold, and paper, and silver, *paid* for the £70. millions of taxes, it would be a *fair thermometer* of the quantity of gold there is in the country, and this proportion would be a just basis for the legal tender; then if *more gold than the legal tender* was wanted to take out of the country, there would be an *agio paid for it*, which would *help to keep it at home*, and which, I doubt not, Bankers would and should take advantage of.

Query? If I cannot obtain the legal tender on the sale of one hundred millions of property, why should it be enforced on a payment of £5,000. Reflect, Statesmen, on this incongruity. Mark the fatal effects it has now upon the circulation, even for the £13. millions of Railway deposits, under our *ridiculous* gold currency of £35. millions.

It is paralyzing all our trades, proving that a free trade in corn without a free trade in coin, will not be effective; and in *truth* the legal tender is now a *misnomer* or a *non-equitable tender*, but a *just* legal tender would be the proportion of coin and paper paid yearly for taxes.

I protest that ample justice cannot be done to the land and poor, or give full effect to the present abolition of the Corn Laws, without a due expansion of the currency. *Sir Robert can never do justice to the memory of the late Sir*

*Robert Peel, Bart, in this his eleventh hour, without altering the currency bill of 1819. He should not forget his predictions, they are now in full play, to England's injury. If the government, as the last three months shew, had not made the dividends payable quarterly instead of half yearly, we could not have carried on till now,—it has been this extra activity in circulation that has made up the defect of its scarcity. Sir Robert has mistaken the Bank of England's capital for England's capital!!!*

It is high time for the government to leave off taxing the people with *over speculation*, let them pull the beam out of their own eye, and give first a *national* circulation equal to their taxation; for of all the speculations of speculations, there never was a speculation so gross as to attempt to rule *eight hundred thousand* millions with *thirty-five* millions. To owe no man anything, we ought, in principle, to have as much coin as labour, so as to exchange one for the other; but this is impossible. Therefore, we should come as near to it as possible, that labour and coin should be equal.

Nearly all the transactions of the farmer are carried on in coin, therefore, it is very *unjust, unfair, and trickery*, to make that coin *artificially* scarce and dear, as is now the case.

Land turns its capital but once a year,—it has only one Summer; traders turn their's generally *thrice*,—Spring, Summer, and Winter.

Traders can help themselves with bills to aid the currency. Farmers have not this facility; therefore, *principle and justice* requires an expansion, instead of a restriction of our metallic currency. *I have nailed my flag to the mast head* and I will continue to fight this doctrine, as long as I have health and strength, in every constitutional way in my power, *malgré* whoever are my opponents, as it is based on *truth, principle, and figures*; and in following up this opinion, and in giving chase to the currency leviathan of 1819, I marched into the camp of his chief aide-de-camp, which I found so *strangely arranged* that I was induced to examine it particularly, and I found what I thought were very thick cheese parings, and very large candle euds;—and you will perceive, Englishmen, in the sequel, if my ideas were not, and are not well-founded, and that you and me, and all the nation, might as well have a *nibble* at these luxuries, as to

leave the rats to devour them without our knowledge, or even receiving their thanks,—and making us pay for them instead of receiving them, which tells double, as you know; for to pay £500,000. instead of receiving £500,000. is just double the difference; it makes one million loss!

But to proceed,—Englishmen. Pray refer to the Gazette of 5th. July, 1817, and you will find that *natives and foreigners were authorised to send their silver to the mint to be coined, on paying 4s. per lb. troy for coinage, for all expences.*

On making application at the mint in November last, for this privilege, I found it was suspended, I therefore wrote to Sir Robert Peel, Bart. on the subject, and the following correspondence ensued:—

“ *Birmingham, 24th. Nov. 1815.*

“ Right Honorable Barouet,

“ In the Gazette of 5th. July, 1817, the privilege of sending silver to be coined at the Royal Mint, under payment of 4s. per lb. troy for all expences, was granted to natives and foreigners; on application lately, I ascertain that we are now *deprived of this privilege.*

“ I therefore pray that it may be speedily restored to us, as I submit to your reflection that it would greatly increase your revenue, and replace the currency that is so rapidly leaving the kingdom, and keep up that level of internal circulation so needful to support our present trade and prosperity.

“ I am, Right Honorable Barouet,

“ With every respect,

“ EDMUND TAUNTON.”

“ *To the Right Honorable Sir Robert Peel, Bart. &c. &c. London.*”

“ *Whitehall, Dec. 3, 1815.*

“ Sir,

“ I am desired by Sir Robert Peel to acquaint you, in reply to the letters which you have addressed to him, that it is not deemed expedient to permit by proclamation *private individuals to bring silver bullion to be coined, because, amongst other reasons, THERE IS A PROFIT UPON*

" SUCH COINAGE WHICH IS CARRIED TO THE PUBLIC  
" ACCOUNT.

" I am, Sir,  
" Your obedient Servant,  
" G. ARBUTHNOT."

" E. Taunton, Esq., Birmingham."

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" Birmingham, 4th. Dec. 1845.

" Right Honorable Baronet,

" I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of  
" your favor, dated Whitehall, 3rd. December, 1845, and  
" observe, that, amongst other reasons not explained, there  
" is this reason why individuals are not permitted to send  
" their silver to the mint to be coined; viz:—*there is a profit*  
" *on such coinage which is carried to the public account.* I  
" have the honor of annexing a statement, No. 4, of the Mint,  
" from 1st. January, 1843, to the 29th. December, 1843,  
" permit me respectfully to ask you, which, where, and when,  
" are the profits carried to the public account, on this year's  
" transactions.

" I have the honour to subscribe myself,  
" Right Honorable Barouet,  
" With every respect,  
" EDMUND TAUNTON."

" To the Right Honorable Sir Robert Peel, Bart. &c. &c. London."

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#### ABSTRACT OF PARLIAMENTARY RETURNS.

4, <i>Silver coinage.</i> The amount <i>expended</i> in the purchase of old worn silver coin, silver bullion, and dollars for coinage, from 1st. January 1843, to the 29th. December, 1843,		
was .....	£339,106	14s. 8d.
The Mint value whereof, at 66s. per lb. troy, was .....		
	£356,273	6s. 5d.
The loss on the purchase of old worn silver, was .....		
	£9,483	2s. 7d.
The seignorage or gain on the coinage, was .....		
	£26,649	14s. 4½d.

Not receiving any reply to the above letter of the 4th. December, 1845, I again addressed Sir Robert Peel, Bart. as follows:—

“ *Birmingham, 30th. December, 1845.*

“ Right Honorable Baronet,

“ I beg leave to enclose you *copy* of my respects of  
“ 4th. December, 1845.

“ Also *copy* of No. 4, the mint’s statement of silver  
“ coinage from 1st. January, 1843, to the 29th. December,  
“ 1843. *I have waited for your opinion to develop which*  
“ *are the profits that you state are carried to the public*  
“ *account, in your favour of 3rd. December, 1845, when I*  
“ *doubt not, I can elucidate one part of your negative reason.*

“ And as to the other part you advance, that individuals  
“ would profit by it.

“ The examples of former administrations, as well as  
“ your own, give many examples of the rule I petition for.

“ I respectfully ask why should not individuals profit  
“ by any benefit they render the nation.

“ Do not individuals profit under patents?

“ Did not individuals profit greatly last war, upon loans  
“ lent to the government?

“ Did not individuals gain immensely in purchasing our  
“ funds at 50, 60, and 70, for 100, which loss was paid by  
“ the nation?

“ My plan is based on Mr. Rowland Hill’s principle.  
“ *That exacting less, shall produce more.* Was not a profit  
“ of 7d. and 8d. a letter allowed to individuals by reducing  
“ the postage to a penny?

“ Was not Colonel Palmer allowed a per centage on the  
“ profits arising from the Mail Coaches he introduced?

“ When the duties on sugar were reduced, was it not  
“ an allowance made to individuals to create consumption,  
“ and to make up the sunk duties by extra consumption?

“ I am sure my plan will *double* if not *treble* any profits  
“ *the Government can shew have been passed upon it to the*  
“ *public account* in any late years, or even, as far as I have  
“ discovered yearly.

“ I shall protect the nation from future panics and  
“ gigantic losses.

“ If I could have taken out a patent for it I would have  
 “ done so, but it is an unforeseen point of law. But I con-  
 “ sider my having confided it, (in honor,) to the Noble Field  
 “ Marshal Duke of Wellington, the 21st. January, 1845,  
 “ as *equal to any patent*, (and of which I hold his reply.)  
 “ It is acknowledged to be a national benefit by about 230  
 “ merchants to whom it is confided, in honor. I respectfully  
 “ solicit a reply.

“ Being, Right Honorable Baronet,  
 “ With the highest consideration,  
 “ EDMUND TAUNTON.”

“ To the Right Honorable Sir Robert Peel, Bart. &c. &c. London.

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Not receiving any reply to my letter of 30th. December, 1845, I again addressed Sir Robert on the 15th. January, 1846, as per the beneath copy.

“ Birmingham, 15th. January, 1846.

“ Right Honorable Baronet,

“ I have the honour of handing you *triplicate* of  
 “ my respects, dated 4th. December, 1845; also *triplicate*  
 “ of No. 4 Statement of the Mint's silver coinage, from 1st.  
 “ January, 1813, to the 29th. December, 1813, and *duplicate*  
 “ of my respects of 30th. December, 1845. *I shall be most*  
 “ *happy to meet your statement of 3rd. December, 1845,—*  
 “ *that there is a profit on such coinage, which is carried to*  
 “ *the public account.*

“ The seignorage naturally goes towards the expences  
 “ of the mint, and, if I mistake not, this seignorage is not  
 “ according to the law of 5th. July. 1817, and I find no other  
 “ authorizing a *fifty per cent. increase*, or from 4s. to 6s. per  
 “ lb. for coinage. I respectfully request a reply.

“ I have the honor to be,  
 “ With every consideration,  
 “ EDMUND TAUNTON.”

“ To the Right Honorable Sir Robert Peel, Bart. &c. &c. London.

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From the 15th. January, 1846, to the present date, I am without any reply from Sir Robert, and as his mind and time



must have been fully occupied under the discussion of the Corn Laws, &c. &c. I have refrained from addressing him again till they were disposed of.

As the vote of 97 on Friday night, has, I consider, settled the question, and as the currency question is of a vast deal more importance than any other, as it interferes with *all* our daily transactions. I shall now bring the subject before the public, and *freely open my plan to them, and throw myself on their generosity* as I formerly stated. *Now is the time* to ensure the benefits of a free trade in corn.

*And now is the time* to render *impartial justice* to the land under this free trade *by a free trade in coin*, and I will clearly shew that the government have *outwitted themselves*, as all governments *generally do by over-taxation* and admitting smugglers to share instead of the honest people.

I therefore wrote to our worthy member, Richard Spooner, Esq. requesting he would present my *second* petition on this subject, and his answer, short and pithy, is as follows'

" *London, 20th. January, 1846.*

" Dear Sir,

" I will, with pleasure, D. V. present your  
" petition."

" Yours, truly,

" RICHARD SPOONER."

" *To Edmund Taunton, Esq.*"

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Herewith is a copy of my *second* petition, signed by the ex-mayor, merchants, professional men, traders, &c. in all 146.

#### SECOND PETITION.

Birmingham, 22nd. day of January 1846."

" To the Honorable the Commons of Great Britain and  
" Ireland in Parliament assembled

" Your Petitioners humbly shew,

" 1st.—that the experience of 26 years incontestibly  
" proves, that the Currency Bill of 1819 does not give a  
" steady protection to England's Land, Trade, Funds, or  
" internal circulation.

" 2nd.—That the new Banking Act of the 19th,  
" July 1844, adds to its danger, as our internal circulation

“ is thereby chiefly based upon the quicksand of gold, as  
 “ per Section 2, 7 and 8 Vic. c. 32. which declares

“ That upon any diminution of gold in the issue department, the Bank of England must call in and reduce an  
 “ amount of Bank of England notes to the same extent.

“ It is notorious that gold is our cheapest article,  
 “ as there is no tax laid upon it, consequently foreigners  
 “ prefer it above all our productions, and it is leaving us  
 “ rapidly.

“ 3rd.—Our Prime Minister declared last session on the  
 “ Scotch Banking question, that in 28 years we had coined  
 “ £49 millions of Gold, but that only about £35 millions  
 “ remained, for 28 millions of people, or £1. 5. 0. per head !

“ 4th.—King Geo. 3rd. however coined for 20 mil-  
 “ lions of people, £76 millions of coin, being £3. 16. 0. per  
 “ head.

“ 5th.—that the regulation, working, and defence of  
 “ Great Britain and her Colonies capital of £800,000,000,000,  
 “ with only 25 millions of gold, is Unjust, Dangerous, and Pro-  
 “ posterous, and gives, a most undue preference to gold, which  
 “ is only the medium of our circulation, and thus the servant  
 “ usurps the mastership.

“ 6th.—That it exposes the wealth of Great Britain to  
 “ the cupidity and power at any period, of a few Wealthy  
 “ individuals, and some sixteen of them possessing a Million  
 “ each, can at the present time alter the barometer of Eng-  
 “ land's value (the funds) at their caprice and pleasure,  
 “ owing to the great reduction of coin. We pray you Hon-  
 “ ourable Members should this be so ?

“ 7th.—That it is highly preposterous that £1. of gold  
 “ should rule £23 thousand of property, or the 12th. part of  
 “ a mite should be the proportionate circulation for £1. of  
 “ property.

“ 8th.—That the liberty of the subject permits him to  
 “ increase his wealth in all other articles on his paying Taxes,  
 “ then surely in the precious Metals there should be no im-  
 “ pediment.

“ 9th.—WE THEREFORE YOUR PETITIONERS HUMBLY  
 “ PRAY finding that our wealth and property have been and  
 “ must be continually sacrificed under the present laws,  
 “ and as you expect a regular payment of your Taxes, we

“ humbly beg in equity a regular internal circulation, upon  
 “ which depends our powers of paying them, and which is de-  
 “ stroyed by the continual effluxion of gold, that you would be  
 “ pleased to adopt the system presented to your Honourable  
 “ House last sessions, by Richard Spooner, Esq. M. P. on  
 “ the 5th. July 1845. as suggested by Edmund Taunton,  
 “ Merchant, (and confided in honor) to the Noble F. M. the  
 “ Duke of Wellington 20th. January 1845. (as per his  
 “ receipt) and which system we are perfectly acquainted  
 “ with and for which we are willing to pay him, E. T. two  
 “ shillings and six pence per. cent. on the amount turned by  
 “ us, on his system, and pray that in consideration of his losses  
 “ under the currency bill of 1827, and his remedial suggestion  
 “ that your Honorable House will allow him the same for  
 “ the patent term of 14 years; considering the *Benefit it will*  
 “ *render the Revenue* and Individuals, and the *future secu-*  
 “ *rity* from panics, in greatly increasing the Metallic Currency.

The System is as follows :

“ 10th.—That the privilege be granted to all her  
 “ Majesty’s subjects, to send their Silver to the Royal Mint  
 “ to be coined at the present Standard of Silver, as per Geo.  
 “ 4th. established at 66s. per lb. troy and for all expences a  
 “ payment of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent on the amount coined.—

“ 11th.—Further, that the same privilege be extended  
 “ to gold, on payment of one per cent. for all expences, at  
 “ £3, 17, 10½ per oz. Standard gold.

“ 12th.—Also that it be extended to Copper, on paying  
 20 per cent, for coinage, at the present Standard.

“ 13th.—The funds are the depository of the Widow and  
 “ the Orphan, and should be sacredly guarded against the  
 “ operations of the Stock jobber and speculator.

“ 14th.—We humbly pray that this our petition may  
 “ be printed,

“ Being, Honorable members,

“ With the highest respect,

“ EDMUND TAUNTON.”

“ Birmingham, 22nd. day of January 1846.

Signed by the late Mayor and 144 Merchants, &c.

Also, copy of a *third* petition signed by the former mayor of two years' since, a magistrate, and merchants, traders, &c., praying the Honorable House that they would at least examine my case, and allow me a trifle from the profits to recompense me for my losses and labour, which they were ready to do themselves.

### THIRD PETITION.

" To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and  
" Ireland in Parliament assembled,

" Your Petitioners most humbly shew,

" Whereas Edmund Taunton, Merchant, has devised  
" a system which apparently promises great benefit to the  
" Revenue, to Individuals, to Foreign Merchants in our  
" Exchanges, and ample future security to England's inter-  
" nal circulation.

" We your petitioners, most humbly pray that your  
" Honourable House would condescend to examine his system,  
" and secure to the said Edmund Taunton a premium on the  
" profits arising from his plan, to which we are willing to  
" adhere, as we promised the same to him, upon every  
" hundred pounds sterling turned by us upon his system, for  
" the patent term of fourteen years. And we beg this Petition  
" may be printed, your Petitioners will ever pray."

Signed by the Mayor of 1844, a Magistrate, and  
fourteen Merchants, &c. &c.

" Birmingham, 22nd. January, 1846."

It would seem that my observations, during the last year, have attracted the attention of the Government, although I have had no further communication with Sir Robert Peel since the 3rd. of December,—for on the 9th. day of February, 1846, the Honorable Commons ordered the returns of the mint to be printed for the year 1845, and which document I hold. I do not find the returns for 1844 have been printed, and you will find a wonderful increase in the profits of 1845 exhibited, *beyond* 1843. But I mean to say that the affair is not perfect yet. I annex a copy of the mint returns of silver for the year 1845, to convince you. (*See end of the Work.*)

You will perceive, Englishmen, that the Bank of England

only, has provided the mint with silver; why should not other merchants also have this market *open to them*, as well as the Bank. I have *good reason* for thinking that the Bank has charged for the silver generally, throughout the year, *above* the market price of standard silver; and the dollars that are 57d. per oz. should be stated of *what country* they were, to be able to judge of their prices. I now beg leave to call your attention to the mint's declaration,—first, No. 4, of the year 1843.

The amount *expended* for silver is £339,103, 11s. 8d.

The loss on old silver ..... £9,483, 2s. 7d.

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Leaves ..... £329,623, 12s. 1d.

Which at 4oz. troy to the £.... 4.

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Gives,—weight,—oz.... £1,318,494, 4s. 1d.

Charged at 5s. per oz. .... 5.

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20) £6,592,472,—0—1.

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£329,623, 12s. 1d.

The declared gain on seignorage £26,649, 11s. 4½d.

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Making the mint value.... £356,273, 6s. 5½d.

The seignorage is thus at 6s. per lb. troy, or 6d. the oz. By the Gazette of 5th. July, 1817, it is only 4s. per lb. or 4d. the oz. making an *over-charge* of  $\frac{1}{3}$  or £8,883, 4s. 10d.

The market price of standard silver in 1843, was generally 59d. instead of 60d. thus making a difference of

12,013,18, 19 4 oz.

And at 1d. per oz. 20,) £10,987 4 6d.

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£5,493 14 6

*Thus there is an error in my view of £14,826,19,4. in the mint's statement of silver for the year 1843.*

And this induced me to ask respectfully of Sir Robert “*which, where, and when, are the profits carried to the public account,*” he refers to in his note of 3rd. of December

Pray, Englishmen, observe that £26,649. on £329,623. which arises after deducting the loss on old silver, gives about  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. profit for seignorage, or about  $7\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. profit on £339,106, 14s. 8d. Now pray turn your attention to the returns of the mint for the silver coinage of 1845, No. 3. You will observe that *all the silver is taken from the Bank of England*; the gross amount from 28th. January, 1846, to the 3rd. of December, 1846, is £704,677. 6s. 2d. That the seignorage or profit is £72,475. 16s. 8d. which gives a profit of about  $10\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for seignorage.

I must here observe again in this year, that the price of silver delivered to the mint is *generally above the market price throughout the year*, and the seignorage charged at 6s. per lb. instead of 4s. as per Gazette of 5th. July, 1817.

There appears also an error on 31st. of July, of mint value, in the sum of £20,737, 12s. 8d. or in the seignorage of £1,112, 12s. 8d. as they do not correspond with the purchase value of £29,625. (it may be of the press,) but such a difference of £9,998. requires explanation.

I now beg leave to call your attention to account No. 7, of the mint and coinage of 1816, to 1840,—*inclusive*—without any prices or seignorage, or dates added to it,—for twenty-five years.

[Extract from the Mint's Returns]

7.—Account of all Gold, Silver, and Copper Moneys coined at the Mint from 1816 to 1840 inclusive.

GOLD.

	Weight. lbs.		No. of Pieces.		Value. £.
Double Sovereigns	690	...	16,119	...	32,240
Sovereigns	1,167,124	...	55,463,369	...	55,463,396
Half Sovereigns	91,253	...	8,527,681	...	4,263,843

SILVER.

Crowns	...	140,144	...	1,819,905	...	462,476
Half Crowns	...	1,190,876	...	31,438,434	...	3,929,804
Shillings	...	1,540,080	...	101,645,280	...	5,082,264
Sixpences	...	441,852	...	58,324,595	...	1,458,114
Fourpences	...	52,140	...	10,325,320	...	177,062

## Maunder Money :—

Fourpences ...	306	...	60,720	...	1,012
Threepences ...	270	...	71,368	...	892
Twopences ...	225	...	89,100	...	742
Pence ...	272	...	215,424	...	897

## COPPER.

	Ton.			
Pence ...	382½	...	21,450,240	85,624
Half-pence ...	257½	...	28,573,440	57,680
Farthings ...	228½	...	49,093,632	51,139

Total,—Gold, £59,764,480 ; Silver, £11,108,265 ; Copper, £194,443,

The silver coined was ..... lbs. 3,366,165

Which multiplied by .. 12

Gives the amount in ounces, and di- }  
vide by ..... } 12)40,393,980

Gives the amount in shillings, and }  
divided by ..... } 20) 3,366,766

Gives the gross amount,....., £168,308 5 0

Supposing there is an overcharge }  
here also of 1d. per oz. double }  
this, for 2d. over-charge in coin- } 363,616 10 0  
ing, as per Gazette of 5th. July, }  
1817 ..... }

Error as before shown, on statement No. 4 14,826 19 4

The amount coined of silver in 1845,

was .....£704,677s. 6d.

4 oz.

Divided by 12 oz.)2,818,709.

Gives 20)234,892,5s.

£11,744,12s. 5d.

Double this for 2d. overcharged in coining 23,489 4 10

Making £554,905 11 7

And this is *without the coinage* of 1844, particulars of which I have not yet been able to obtain, though I expect it daily if it has been published.

It may be said that the seignorage is carried to the public account, *but there is a considerable profit besides seignorage that evidently goes to a private account*, so that Sir Robert's note is not sound, and I shew sufficient to prove that the system wants correcting and examination.

But apart from all this, my system will *double at least yearly, any profit the Government can shew*,—and it will not prevent the Bank acting also; but I protest as an individual against the Bank of England *enjoying alone this monopoly*,—the privilege was given us in 1817, and we ought to enjoy it now. As I before stated, the Government have outwitted themselves. Observe, they profess to have coined, from 1816 to 1840, inclusive .....

£11,108,265,0s. 0d.
1843 ..... 339,106,0.0.
1845 ..... 701,677,0.0.

---

£12,152,048,0.0.

---

Or about twelve millions of silver in thirty years.

*Can you believe, Englishmen*, seeing the quantity of silver that exists, that there are only twelve millions amongst twenty-eight millions of people? I cannot. *I should say there was at least double that quantity.* Where does it come from? *Private coinage to be sure, under a 15 per cent. profit, and as good as the mint can give us*, so that monopoly has deprived them of at least 8 per cent. on 12 millions, or £96,000. Ninety-six thousand pounds,—*a premium to the coiner and smuggler*, instead of *permitting the honest industrious classes to use their precious metals as they please*, under a tax of 3½ per cent. by sending their silver to the mint to be coined for them.

This would bring *immense dormant wealth into activity*; it would give us an ample metallic circulation, and *counteract the effects* of our gold leaving us. It would greatly help our merchants in foreign exchanges, and, in a few years, would give us as ample a metallic currency as France has, of £150. millions, which would place us *beyond the reach* of having our



internal circulation *crippled by a bad harvest*, for ten millions, and a remedy for panics in future.

If France pays ten millions for a bad harvest, it only affects her circulation  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on her metallic currency of £150. millions.

If we pay ten millions for a bad harvest out of our gold currency of £35. millions, *it affects us 58 per cent.* because clause II, in the New Banking Act, orders that if ten millions of gold leave the Bank, *she must draw in ten millions of paper*, making twenty millions in twelve months, or two hundred and forty millions in the year from our circulation, which immediately cripples all our commerce.

If a man had *studied* to injure his country, he never could have provided a plan better calculated to effect it.

He never could have devised a better plan to throw his country's wealth into the hands of stock jobbers and sharpers, under any humbug political reports, to affect the funds, and for adding affliction to affliction, contrary to every principle of christianity and humanity. Sir Robert finds it necessary to increase the food of the people, as a government act. *How can he be so blind* as not to perceive that, as a *Government act*, he must increase the *coin and Government circulation* for the nation. He calls in the *aid of the people* to produce more food.

Then he must call in the *aid of the people*, to produce more coin.

*The declarations of the mint from 1816 to this day,—say thirty years of experience,—proves that the Government cannot do it alone.*

*This monopoly must cease with the monopoly of corn*, for the great *benefit of the revenue, individuals, and future security to the nation from panics*. Ten millions for a bad harvest would then injure but little our internal circulation and trade, and we should be ready for any war, if we are compelled to fight.

Only think of a Statesman *appointing a thermometer to guide England's currency*. But John Bull wants his breakfast, dinner, and supper after a hard day's work, whether the wind blows north, or whether it blows south; he requires his meals just the same as the Government require their taxes.

*The folly of the landlords is surprising.* If there is but little water in a well, only little water can be drawn from it; then if there is only little currency, they can have only their little portion of it. They think a duty on corn gives them a high price,—*but the Government pockets the duty*, the amount of which lessens the currency of their neighbours still more, who of course *have so much less power* to pay them a better price. Then what is the remedy? *Fill* the currency well to the brim, and we can all draw freely; *these wiseacres* want higher prices, and they invite the Government to take that *first* which would give them their price.

The papers report Sir Robert Peel to have stated, “that England was a nation that must be governed by expediency and not by principle.” If he did say so, I think it is a most uncalled-for dangerous speech, and that it is only when we *deviate from principle* that difficulties occur, viz:—

*The Corn Laws are against all principle.*

*The present Currency Bill is against all principle.*

I appeal to all the merchants on the earth, if £35. millions of gold is sufficient to rule and protect £800,000. millions of property?

To treat Ireland different to England, after the union, is *against all principle*.

And these are our three great national difficulties, and only by principle will they be surmounted.

*Thus I open to you a NEW TRADE*, Englishmen and one without *any Risk*, where you can turn your Capital *every month*, as the Mint declares the coinage averages only 30 days.—the Mint has 8 presses, each of which can coin 30 thousand pieces in ten hours, or 240 thousand per day. Any Merchant or Trader who will call, or wishes me to call, I will shew him or them the entire routine with pleasure, the value of Foreign coins so useful to our Foreign Merchants, who will then import silver as an article of trade as well as the other precious metals.—The present coinage of England is out of every due proportion to her population, and ought to be increased in justice to all, and the nation not to be *left at the mercy of Stock Jobbing and speculation* from a scarcity of coin, to owe every man something that he may be preyed upon.

CHEAP MONEY, CHEAP MATERIALS, AND CHEAP FOOD, Sir Robert quotes from the Manchester circular, and if we have a free Trade in *Corn* we must have a free Trade in *Coin*, or he will *ruin the Nation*.

The new Irish and Scotch Banking Bill, required about £5 millions more of gold to carry out Sir Robert's Act. What is the provision made for the *extra call* by the Mint this last year, 1845, why £16,929. 0. 0. !!! Look at No. 1. *Mint returns uncoined, Copper at £224. per ton*, which can be bought at about £112. so that every penny piece is worth less than a half-penny, and proving that we can as well have an internal circulation of Iron pieces, value of a mite for a penny, as have a penny piece worth a half-penny.

I have applied to a Member of Parliament and he informs me, he will supply the mint with Copper at one half the price, or £112. per ton.

I have applied to a *second dealer*, and he informs me he will supply the Mint with the best selected Copper, at £95. per ton.

I have just now applied to a *third party* and he offers to supply the Mint with excellent Copper at £91. per ton.

Englishmen! what think you of the cheese parings and candle ends?—do you think I merited Sir Roberts rebuke of 4th. November, 1845—"That he declines the offers of your plan of Currency on any terms whatever."?

*Was it not folly and shame to answer a matter without hearing it*, and without examining it, if I had reason or not?

I learn that an additional alloy of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  dwts. is now added to the lb. troy of Silver, *increasing temptation*.

WHAT HAS BECOME OF SIR ROBERT'S REASON, about private Individuals bringing Silver bullion to be coined because there is a profit on such coinage?

Is not the Bank of England composed of 26 private individuals?

I ask the Privilege for the *whole Nation*, not for a few individuals.

WHAT BECOMES OF HIS REASON, ("which coinage is carried to the public amount,") when it can be clearly proved that much more ought to have been carried to the public account? I will *double at least yearly* any sums he can shew have been carried, yearly to the public account, by my system.

Sir Robert professes to put down smuggling by reducing duties and creating cornsumption ; let him act upon the same plan now with the mint, for the benefit of the nation,

The 3s. duty laid on the Canadian Frontiers should now cease, as corn is to be admitted duty free from all our other Colonies.

Sixpence for the 4lb. loaf suits the farmer and manufacturer, and this *cheap loaf, and cheap materials. and cheap money, will create greater coumption, and greater consumption creates more labour.*

*More labour raises prices,—*

*If two masters seek one labourer, prices rise.*

*If two labourers seek one master, labour falls.*

Then it proves that it is not the sixpenny loaf alone that does the good, but the *combination of the three* ingredients of cheap bread, cheap materials, and cheap money.

There is nothing undue in investing £500. millions in railroads, with England's capital of £800,000. millions, but it is *wicked, undue, and preposterous* to regulate England's capital with £35. millions of gold, and robbing the poor of the proper price of their labour.—Let the saddle be placed on the right horse, viz. the *negligence and supinness* of her Majesty's ministers to the coinage of the country,—(to say the least of it.)

The coinage of only £16,924. 0. 0. of gold for last year is a *disgrace to England*, particularly after *creating the extra call* of five millions for the banks of Ireland and Scotland by their new banking bills for their countries, and is one sure prognostic of a bad year's trade, as it helps so little to keep up the *internal circulation* of the nation, and cannot fill the gap. The late bad harvest has made, and will make, and will tell, sad tales under our restricted circulation.

An honourable member of the Commons, James Morrison, Esq., has published a work on LIMITING THE PROFITS OF RAILWAYS, in order to hinder their demand for capital.

Now I pronounce this gentlemen either to be a *Bullhonist who wants every thing to bow to his gold*,—or that he has mistaken EFFECTS FOR CAUSES, and is dressing a giant in child's clothes,—putting the cart before the horse.

Let him provide the nation with a *just circulating medium in proportion* to the capital of the kingdom, and he will have

no ground to complain of railways absorbing too much capital.

Let him limit first the profits and power of gold.

Let him limit the profits of the Stock jobber in the funds, and *this remedy* will cause the other to disappear. Go to the fountain head James Morrison, Esq., M.P. Why should 35 millions of gold rule England's capital of £800,000 millions again this gold Idol, the bane of England!!!

Sir Robert is highly praised for the act compelling bankers to publish the names yearly, of their partners, that the public might know and judge of them.—I perfectly agree in the meed due to him.—Now look on the other side. Suppose a banker becomes richer yearly, he *must not issue more paper*,—unless he can procure gold—and *where is the gold to come from*, seeing that for the 5 millions extra demand created last year by Sir Robert's new act for Ireland and Scotland—Sir Robert could *only produce* £16,926 0. 0.!!!

How ridiculous! oh! oh! this golden idol again cramps all England's energies.

There is another subject, Englishmen, that all reflecting men should meditate upon, viz. *the assassinations in Ireland*.

Our government seems to think they can supply them with *penal laws alone*, they have never done so yet, and I think they never will, because they have *no hold on the moral laws and feelings* of the people. I have long been resident in Catholic countries, and I am convinced an idea generally prevails, that confession greatly modifies the stigma and crime of murder.

I suspect the same idea exists in Ireland.

If so, what hold has the penal law?

The people are under a dread of assassination.

They are united.—They do not respect the government;

They are driven to "desperation" on being ejected from their lands, which, in eighty cases out of a hundred, is the cause of the murder.

They prefer being hung to being starved.

Then it is a *social evil*,—and a *social remedy* must be provided at the same time with penal thunder.

Therefore pray let the Government rent WASTE lands in each county in Ireland, and issue a Proclamation throughout

the land that any one ejected may have waste lands to cultivate, with cottage and aid, under such a gradual re payment as would re-pay the government expenses; then they would soon gain the hearts of these warm-hearted oppressed subjects of Great Britain. The land might be rented at 2s. or 2s.6d. per acre, and each Priest appointed to the spot should have his allotment from the government.

The operations of the mint should be published *monthly*, in the Gazette,—that our merchants might know the *increase* as well as *decrease*, to guide them. The coinage in the year 1845, of £16,929. 0. 0. of gold—of £647,658. 0. 0. of silver, and of £6,941. of copper, is perfectly *ridiculous*, for such a nation as ours, and under the increased demand for gold by the Scotch and Irish Banks of FIVE MILLIONS. What can Sir Robert be thinking about?

What *contradiction*?—What *inconsistency*?

*This Statesman creates in ONE YEAR an extra demand for Five Millions of Gold, and he provides for it with less than Seventeen Thousand.*

Does not this prove the *impossibility* of his *regulating the internal currency of this great nation with gold*? A PROOF OF THE MINT'S MONOPOLY; not coining themselves or letting others coin legally. If we were ten millions of people only, it might be done; but with near thirty millions—and yearly increasing—completely developes his weak side.

In one breath, last session, he told us that in 28 years we had coined and re-coined 60 millions of gold, *but that only 35 millions remained*; then if 25 millions had left us, *what is to hinder the remainder leaving us, as gold is our cheapest article*? The moment the Corn Law passes, out goes one million for that portion of corn in bond belonging to foreigners. Fortunately, for us, the other 750 thousand quarters are, I believe, belonging to Englishmen.

We are the only nation vain and weak enough to have a gold currency, and dearly we paid and are paying for it.

Where is our resumption of cash payments that cost us hundreds of millions in 1825?

It is high time this Statesman (now in his eleventh hour,) should efface this stain on his judgment, and no longer attempt to rule, work, and defend England and her Colonies' capital, of near one *billion*, with 35 millions of gold !!!—with the grossest injustice and cruelty to labour.

*A Mite to rule an Elephant.*

Silver ought to be brought in *constantly* to our relief: everything is becoming stagnant for want of a *proper proportion of circulating medium*. For want of more keys to our lock. For want of looking after *the roots of the trees*, from which our government plucks seventy millions of fruit yearly.

Our silver tokens, as Sir Robert calls them, are daily cutting the throat of our gold currency, from gold being *too cheap*.

A wide back door is left open—a nice snug trade, without risk !!!

Query? What can be the meaning of £18,410. in the mints statement, No. 1, of 1845, for uncurrent dollars. All the dollars received are uncurrent with us *till they are coined* and I see that the coinage or seignorage is charged on *all the dollars* received.

Is the seignorage of these £18,410. deducted, though not coined, or has it been included, though not coined, this is not explained,—say 73,642. at £1841,1,0.

Query? What *right* has the mint, in account No. 1, to charge *the profits* for the coinage of silver £87,499. and the coinage of copper £19,324. when the metals *remained uncoined*. Is it usual to pay for labour before it is done? I have never found it so in life? The charge for the silver is about £8700. and the silver is not yet coined !!! On copper about £9662. The copper is not coined either.

I invite any of my countrymen to point out my errors, as every man is liable to error, and I LEAVE MY SYSTEM TO YOUR GENEROUS CONSIDERATION AND REWARD, being convinced that opening the Royal Mint to the people, under the rates quoted, will prove of great *benefit to the Revenue—to Individuals—and to the Nation in future from an ample supply of coin*.

I am, Englishmen, with respect,

EDMUND TAUNTON,

An old Foreign Merchant of 1807,  
An Ardent Lover of old England.

15, Lady-Wood Grove, March 19, 1846.

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MAY GOD LONG PRESERVE OUR  
GRACIOUS GLORIOUS QUEEN.

## POSTSCRIPT.

Englishmen,—pray peruse the following:—

“ *Birmingham, 31st. March, 1845.*

“ Be it known unto all men,

“ That we, the underwritten, who have signed Mr. Edmund Taunton's Covenant, and *who has explained to us his Plan*, do hereby declare our conviction and belief that if his Plan is carried out

“ *It will produce general Benefit to the Nation,—*

“ *A Noble Revenue,—*

“ *And a handsome Profit to the persons who work it.*

“ That it *cannot injure* those who engage in it, as it is quite optional on their part to work it or not, as profit or convenience suits.

“ They can begin or leave off when they please, with a larger or smaller sum, and it deserves *the warm support* of every friend to his country.”

Signed by above 200 Merchants, Professional Men,  
Editors, &c.

How could a British Parliament, with the knowledge that we had ONLY 35 MILLIONS of Gold, order 13 Millions to be deposited as security for Railways? Just as if the proprietors of Railways could not give other security besides gold!! I latter myself the frequent and constant vicissitudes and evils attendant on a *pigmy gold circulation*, is now attracting universal attention.

Make a circulating medium of diamonds, Sir Robert, now that they are 50 per cent cheaper, it will answer nearly as well.

On the 12th. of March I received the Mint's statement of 1844, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 13th. February, 1846, which shows that in the year 1844, when Sir Robert brought in his New Banking Act of 19th. July, 7 and 8 Vic. c. 32., *making gold so dear*, that there was *no extra gold coined to meet the demand*.

That though £105,918. of silver was uncoined, yet that the coinage is charged at 6d. per oz. or £10,591



That though £26,641. of copper is uncoined, yet that the coinage is charged about £12,000.

That the price of Standard silver throughout the year is *above the market prices*.

It is not stated from whom the silver is purchased,—of what nation the dollars are,—and no weight is given.

Little loop-holes left.

Englishmen, consider,—

What right has Sir Robert Peel to make Money, Coin, ARTIFICIALLY SCARCE?

The *Artificial* scarcity of Corn he now remedies by opening the markets, and this is the remedy to be resorted to for increasing coin.

Look,—look,—£35 millions of gold to rule £800,000,000 millions of Great Britain's Property!!—Oh! oh! oh! Thus valuing our Property by £35 millions.

Bow, bow, bow to the Golden Moloch.

Englishmen, turn your attention in any direction and you will find the energies of this mighty nation cramped and paralyzed by a ridiculous, puny, medium golden circulation, for which there is an easy substitute or addition.

We mistake Gold for our wealth; whereas, it is *only the key* of our lock,—the *oil* to our hinge,—the *quicksilver* of our mines, and the *gate* of our noble mill-pond; but which has become the *Tyrant* of the nation, and if not shortly corrected will occasion worse results than we have ever before experienced, owing to our *increasing* population and *diminishing* circulation.

Query? What has become of the Gold Bullion *extracted from silver* in 1844, amounting to £1,389. 17s.? It does not appear in the balance brought forward in 1845.

Query? Was there no Gold Bullion extracted from silver in all the year 1845, when there was a greater amount worked than in 1844?

*It is very singular*, that in May and June, 1845, when silver was *very low*, the Mint bought none.

*Direct your attention to the Mint, my countrymen, to the Mint,—this is where our remedy is to spring from, by providing our own Coin from our Riches, and not trusting to Monopoly, and we shall have no more Panics. Why should we not use our Gold and Silver as well as the Monopolist?*

The reports of the proceedings of the Commons, on Friday last, the 13th of March, are highly amusing. They ridicule the Currency, do they? Our noble members, Messrs. Spooner, Muntz, and Newdigate, stick to their colours; and well they may. The Currency Question is one that must be brought to light. *Principle, Truth, Facts, and Figures*, can bear to be laughed at,—and they always present the same face. The more they are examined the better it will be for the nation. It is daily attracting attention.

I think that not one quarter of the Commons have studied the question, and of that quarter one-half are Bullionists who do not want it to be examined. The honourable member, C. N. Newdigate advised them last session to study it before they gave their votes in *ignorance* on so vital a question.

*This is Sir Robert's weak side*, and if he barks of course all his party must how, wow, wow, also.

Though this may be the fashion in the Commons, I can quote a much higher authority than theirs, which declares "THAT HE WHO ANSWERETH A MATTER BEFORE HEARING  
"IT, IT IS FOLLY AND SHAME UNTO HIM."

The Currency will *shortly* make many of its mockers smart for their reward.

As Land gives up a part, and Manufactures a part, *Gold must give up her share* for the benefit of the nation, and not absorb what the other two parties lose, which is hankered after.

*We must have cheap Money, cheap Materials, and cheap Food.* All three must UNITE for our regeneration, or we shall be deluded.

I shall send one dozen of my new pamphlets, entitled "A  
"REMEDY FOR PANICS, &c." to the Honourable Mr. Lefevre, Speaker of the Honourable Commons, for any member who chooses to read them, and which I respectfully and courteously invite them to do: declaring, at the same time that I consider

the ruling of Great Britain and her Colonies' capital of £800,000,000. Eight Hundred Thousand Millions, with only £35. millions of gold, *to be a wicked and grossly usurious regulation*, and cheats land and labour; and beats hollow even the high rate of interest allowed to Pawn Brokers on £10., and I will do all in my power to unmask this INSIDIOUS TREACHEROUS REGULATION,—so dangerous to England's prosperity, and whose ramifications are little suspected.

It has been reported to me by a friend, that a celebrated Member of Parliament stated to him lately, that he had heard a great deal about the Currency Question, but none of the Currency men laid down anything *definite*. I think this Honourable Member will find plenty of Definitiveness in this Pamphlet. I shall be happy to exchange ideas with him, and I will take care and send him a Pamphlet.

#### DEFINITE—

Gross Disproportion,—Usury on a gigantic scale, through deceit,—Suppression of the People's Rights,—A steady internal circulation, equal in amount to our internal taxation, and paid by it.

Whatever proportion of Gold, Paper, and Silver was paid in, our yearly taxation should be our Legal Tender.

I submit to your reflection, Englishmen, Two great National Questions—

*What RIGHT has Sir Robert Peel to make the Coin of this Realm ARTIFICIALLY scarce and dear ?*

*What RIGHT has he to deprive us of a Privilege granted to the people, as per the Gazette of 5th. July, 1817 ?*

If this right had been open to the People from 1817 we should have escaped all Panics.

OUR GUARDIANS HAVE TURNED  
PAWN-BROKERS,

BUT, UNDER OUR GRACIOUS GLORIOUS QUEEN,  
WE SHALL SOON BE RIGHTED.

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Huzza ! huzza ! Englishmen, huzza ! our worthy member, R. Spooner, Esq. has just sent me the Returns of the

*Calcutta Mint*, published by order of the House of Commons, March 10, 1846.

Query ? If *Englishmen in India* have the privilege of sending their Gold and Silver to be coined at the Calcutta Mint, under a tax, why should not Englishmen in England have the same privilege of sending theirs to the Royal Mint, in London ? Read, Englishmen, read the extracts annexed, Nos. 3, 8, and 10. Mark, they are *more active* in India than in England ; they *return* the Coin in 20 days. What can Sir Robert Peel say now ?—depriving the subject of his liberty—rendering incalculable mischief to Old England, from 1817, owing to scarcity of metal.

[*Extracts from the Calcutta Mint Returns, ordered by the House of Commons, March 10, 1846.*]

“ 3.—Gold or Silver Bullion or Coin shall be receivable FROM INDIVIDUALS at the Calcutta Mint, \* \* \* daily, provided the parcel, if of gold, consists of not less than 50 *sa. wt.*, or if of silver, of 1,000 *sa. wt.*, and provided it be in a shape to admit of an *average assay* being taken of it.”

“ 8.—\* \* \* Showing the produce of the bullion with reference to its weight and value, after deducting the *duty and refinance charges authorized by the regulations*, and entitling the holder to *receive payment for the amount* at the General Treasury, 20 days after its date.”

“ 10.—Importers of bullion shall be at liberty to withdraw the same within two days after the date of the assay report, but at no later period, on payment of the prescribed *assay fee, viz. eight rupees on gold, and four rupees on each parcel of silver.*”

Our present Curreney Laws are a mixture of absurdity and juggling, and must be revised.

Three quarters of our Bankruptcies have been caused by this fickle standard of value.

[*Extracts from the Returns of the Royal Mint, at London.*]

No. 1.—SUPPLIES remaining in the MINT, 31st December 1844.

	£	s.	d.
Silver bullion, uncoined, at 66s. perlb. troy ...	87,499	7	6
Copper ditto 224 l. per ton ...	19,324	1	7
Silver coin in the stronghold ...	22,529	15	4
Copper ditto ditto ...	2,799	3	3
Cash remaining in ditto ...	175	—	—
Due from the Paymaster-general ...	90,370	—	—
Due from Geo. Baillic, Esq., agent for Crown colonies, for silver and copper coin ...	1,100	0	0
Exchequer credit, balance at Bank of England ...	7,773	19	4
Balance remaining on cash account at ditto ...	15,282	7	10
	<hr/>		
	£246,853	14	10
Deduct for uncurrent dollars, &c., received from the Pay master-general and Mr. Barnard (unpaid) ...	18,410	10	7
	<hr/>		
	£228,443	4	3

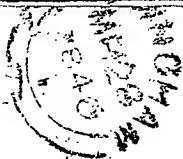
No. 3.—AN ACCOUNT of GOLD, SILVER, and COPPER MONIES Coined.

DATE.	Gold.			Silver.			Copper.		
1845 :	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
January ...	2,559	0	0	29,304	0	0	—	—	—
February ...	0	0	0	30,492	0	0	2,240	0	0
March ...	0	0	0	23,562	0	0	1,344	0	0
April ...	0	0	0	12,474	0	0	1,120	0	0
May ...	0	0	0	46,332	0	0	1,344	0	0
June ...	0	0	0	7,722	0	0	896	0	0
July ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August ...	0	0	0	139,392	0	0	—	—	—
September ...	0	0	0	76,626	0	0	—	—	—
October ...	0	0	0	104,940	0	0	—	—	—
November ...	0	0	0	84,744	0	0	—	—	—
December ...	14,370	14	1	92,070	0	0	—	—	—
	<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>		
	£16,929	14	1	647,658	0	0	6,944	0	0

# No. 3.—1845.

## PURCHASE OF SILVER BULLION AND DOLLARS, AND THE SEIGNORAGE.

DATE.	DENOMINATION. and from whom Purchased.	Price per Ounce	PURCHASE VALUE.	MINT VALUE.	LOSS on Worn Coin	SEIGN- ORAGE.	PROFITS.
1845 :		d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. d. s.	£. s. d.	
Jan. 28	—Ingots, Bank of England	59 ½	468 14 1	520 9 3½	...	51 15 2½	11 per cent.
Feb. 12	Worn shillings, ditto	nom. value	5,000 — —	4,565 5 2½	431 14 9½	—	
—	Ditto sixpences .....	"	5,000 — —	4,341 2 8½	638 17 3½	—	
— 20	— Ingots, commt. dollars.	59 ½	1,843 12 10	2,053 13 5½	...	210 — 7 11½	
— 24	— Ditto .....	60	1 7 11	1 10 6	...	— 2 7	
March 12	Worn shillings, Bank of England.	nom. value	2,000 — —	1,821 15 10	173 4 2	—	
—	Ditto sixpences .....	"	3,000 — —	2,603 17 10	396 2 2	—	
— 28	Dollars .....	57 ½	9,583 6 8	10,673 10 11½	...	1,090 4 3½	11½
April 9	Ingots .....	59	25,232 14 2	23,329 3 3½	...	3,046 14 1½	12
— 12	Dollars .....	57 ½	12,165 12 6	13,612 17 5½	...	1,447 4 11½	11 5-Gths.
July 14	Ingots .....	59	40,313 11 4	45,004 1 3½	...	4,690 9 11½	11½
— 18	Dollars .....	57	9,583 6 8	...	...	...	...
— 18	Ditto .....	57	9,844 5 5	66,605 14 —	...	7,080 14 —	11½
— 18	Ditto .....	"	40,997 7 11	...	...	...	...
— 21	Ingots .....	59	50,354 8 4	56,092 10 4½	...	5,738 2 —	11½
— 31	Dollars .....	57	9,625 — —	20,737 12 8½	...	1,112 12 8½	11½
Sept. 3	Ditto .....	57	10,291 13 4	25,730 — —	...	2,538 6 8½	11-Gths.
—	Ditto .....	57	3,850 — —	...	...	...	...
—	Worn sixpences	nom. value	7,300 — —	6,304 14 7½	995 5 4½	—	
—	Ditto shillings .....	"	1,600 — —	1,460 14 —	139 5 11½	—	
— 4	Ingots .....	59	5,763 1 7	6,333 14 2½	...	590 12 7½	10½
—	Ditto .....	59	10,989 18 10	12,243 8 9½	...	1,253 9 11½	11½
— 13	Dollars .....	57	12,005 4 2	13,392 17 1¾	...	1,367 12 11½	
— 15	Ingots .....	60	32,904 2 6	36,233 5 8½	...	3,329 3 2½	10½
—	Ditto .....	59	4,133 18 6	4,627 2 5½	...	473 3 11½	11½
— 19	Ditto .....	60	97,642 8 6	107,582 12 3½	...	9,940 3 9½	10 3-16ths.
— 22	Dollars .....	57 ½	4,802 1 8	5,355 15 3½	...	553 13 7½	11½
Oct. 1	Ditto .....	"	24,010 8 4	26,827 2 —	...	2,816 13 8½	11½
— 11	Ingots .....	60	24,252 4 11	26,605 3 —	...	2,352 18 1 11½	
—	Dollars .....	57	14,437 10 —	16,073 19 11½	...	1,636 9 11½	11½
— 14	Ingots .....	60	20,784 8 5	22,804 10 6½	...	2,020 2 1½	9½
—	Ditto .....	"	2,660 15 10	2,919 7 8½	...	258 11 10½	9½
— 24	Dollars .....	56 ½	4,843 15 —	5,359 15 6½	...	516 — 6½	10½
Nov. 6	Ingots .....	60	36,330 9 1	39,699 4 8	...	3,368 15 7 9½	
— 8	Ditto .....	60	34,614 — 5	37,669 10 9½	...	3,055 10 4½	
— 10	Dollars .....	58	38,750 — —	42,864 12 1½	...	4,114 12 1½	10½
— 14	Ingots .....	59	6,965 7 2	7,691 5 7½	...	725 13 5½	10½
— 21	Dollars .....	57	25,265 12 6	28,122 7 —	...	2,856 14 6½	11½
— 26	Ingots .....	60	21,609 16 2	23,735 13 9½	...	1,925 17 7½	8½
Dec. 3	Ditto .....	"	22,290 2 3	24,252 10 6½	...	1,962 8 3 8½	
—	Ditto .....	"	3,196 19 2	3,477 15 2½	...	280 16 —	8½
		£.	704,677 6 2	774,350 13 1	2,802 9 8½	72,475 16 8	
Payment to Paymaster-general and Mr. Barnard, for Bullion left unpaid in 1844 }			18,410 10 7	By loss on silver-stopped pots..... }	21 17 10½		
		£.	723,087 16 9		2,824 7 7		



May Esq

Alderman

Manchester

Esq's Respects

ABP



